

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR—NO. 349

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. S. PINEAPPLE.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.  
AQUARIUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee.  
ABBEY'S PARK—FETTER IN IRON.  
DAILY'S THEATRE—ARABIAN NIGHT.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE CRUISED TRAGEDIAN.  
THALIA THEATRE—DER MANN DER DREHSTADT.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.  
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE.  
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRATAGEMS.  
ABERLE'S THEATRE—TINA, THE MILK MAID.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.  
STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCESS TOTO.  
WALLACK'S—ESTELLE.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—GRAT KESZ.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTIAN.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET PLAZA.  
CHICKERING HALL—JOSEPH CONCERT.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—DAIRY FAIR.  
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—NARCISSE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy, with steadily falling temperature.

ONE OF SERGEANT FANNING'S alleged assailants claims inability to carry liquor. Then why doesn't he give it up for a bad job!

MR. TALMAGE has avenged himself most cruelly on his adversaries. He preached two sermons without uttering a single word about his unloving brethren in the Presbytery.

SOME ADDITIONAL CRITICISMS, by Dr. Hammond, of New York lunatic asylums and their management are published to-day, and give force to the general indictment of the institutions.

CANADA'S LOCKOUT of American cattle has compelled the direct shipment from our ports of some animals ordered by England from the Dominion. Prohibitions with such pleasing results can be endured indefinitely.

MR. BECHER preached yesterday on the "Peace of God," taking for his text, "And let the peace of God rule in your hearts." Probably he was thinking of Mr. Talmage and the Presbytery when he selected the passage. At any rate it seems quite appropriate.

THE PRESIDENT of the Central Parnell Union indignantly remarked yesterday, concerning Ireland's troubles, that this was the occasion for charity and not arms. Let the heads of other Irish societies talk in the same way. It would be as well to give stones as guns to men whose children need bread and clothing.

THOUGH RAIN instead of snow falls upon our nonstopper people do not forget that Christmas is near. We publish to-day a sketch of the scenes in and about the shops of the city, which shows that the old legends and ancient customs are by no means unremembered. Happy the man who finds himself able to unloose his purse-strings these holiday times.

"OLD DMK" sends us a complaint, published in another column, that a ticket agent on the Third Avenue "L" refuses to receive old ten cent pieces, on the ground that the treasurer of the company has so ordered. Whether this is due to the stupidity or impudence of the agent, or to the fact that the company has "so ordered," it is a piece of arbitrary interference with the rights of travellers that the public should not tolerate.

RESIDENTS of NEW YORK who were compelled to remain indoors yesterday by the rain storm had the satisfaction of knowing that the Clerk of the Weather was doing his best to cleanse the pavements of the city. The fact that copious rainfalls are relied upon to clean our streets has become a standing jest, but it is, indeed, no joking matter, for our rain storms are really the means of preserving the health of the city. If our Street Cleaning Department had any shame it would take the lesson to heart and make an effort to show something for the enormous sums of money furnished by the taxpayers for that purpose. If we are really to depend upon the elements to remove the accumulated filth from our pavements it would be well to adopt the suggestion of a correspondent in the HERALD's "Complaint Book" yesterday, and give the street cleaning appropriations to the charitable institutions. Some good would then be accomplished at least.

THE WEATHER.—The change that took place in the meteorological conditions over the eastern portion of the country yesterday morning was very rapid and quite unexpected. The pressure was remarkably high in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, above the mean in all the districts except over the Upper Mississippi Valley, where a small depression was advancing eastward, and rising steadily in the Northwest. Toward daylight, however, the influence of a disturbance moving parallel with the Atlantic coast began to be felt, and the contact of the warm, humid atmosphere, brought inland by the prevailing easterly and northeasterly winds, with the cold air overlying the eastern and central districts, caused heavy rains to fall over all the territory east of the Mississippi River. The western depression is advancing rapidly over the central valleys and will pass over this district to-day. The winds have been brisk on the Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook and in the Northwest. They were fresh elsewhere. The temperature rose in all the districts except the Northwest. The approaching disturbance will be followed by a sharp fall in temperature, which will affect our district by Tuesday night. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy, with steadily falling temperature.

A "Grab Game" for the Presidency.

Our free popular institutions would be in imminent danger if the projects broached by many republicans were endorsed and adopted by their party. There could be no surer way of disgusting the country with Presidential elections than to carry them again and again by chicanery and sharp practice. The road will be paved for the easy acceptance of a monarchy when it becomes apparent that, besides the turmoil, agitation and party violence which attend our Presidential elections, the result no longer depends on the free choice of the people, but is determined by the unscrupulous manoeuvres of dishonest politicians. We do not maintain that the democratic candidate was cheated out of the election in 1876, but it is certain that half of the voting population of the country believe that he was, and if a similar impression should be produced by the next trial the effect will not be favorable to the permanence of our political system. Even when worked fairly our Presidential elections do not always accomplish the will of the majority. In 1876 the vote for Mr. Tilden exceeded that for Mr. Hayes by more than a quarter of a million, the plurality for Tilden having been 251,925. But since it often happens that the electoral vote bears no proportion to the popular vote the country cheerfully submits in the absence of fraud. But fraud was charged in 1876, and the country escaped a civil war by a Congressional device which is not likely to be adopted again. The state of feeling which that election produced makes this an unfortunate time for trying experiments which would undermine the confidence of the people in our political system.

The chicaning scheme which is now widely discussed looks to the election of a republican President by a bold political coup. It has been put forth tentatively by some republican journals in this State, but it has taken no root in the minds of the party and seemed likely to sink into the limbo of abortive projects until it was taken up by republicans from other States. We are astounded by the circumstantial statements printed yesterday in our Washington correspondence. We copy the opening paragraph of the despatch:—

The project which has been mooted by some republicans in New York, that the Legislature of that State shall, when it meets in January, change the method of choosing Presidential electors, finds great favor among republican Congressmen, and some Western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now a decidedly doubtful State; that the proposed change would give a large majority of its electoral vote certainly to the republicans, and that it would settle the matter before the election, and thus prevent the result of the next year's election and give the Presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each Congressional district choose a Presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chosen either by the Legislature or by the body of the district electors. Some Western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York Legislature as a party measure, and that it would settle the matter before the election, and thus prevent the result of the next year's election and give the Presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each Congressional district choose a Presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chosen either by the Legislature or by the body of the district electors. Some Western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York Legislature as a party measure, and that it would settle the matter before the election, and thus prevent the result of the next year's election and give the Presidency securely to the republicans.

We refuse to believe that our newly elected republican Legislature can be cajoled or persuaded to do a thing so unscrupulous and dishonorable and so fitted to destroy confidence in our free institutions. We do not dispute that this act of political dishonesty could be perpetrated without overstepping the limits of the constitution. If the Legislature were audacious enough it could go still further and appoint the Presidential electors itself and still be within constitutional limits. At an early period they were so appointed in all the States, and by the State of New York down to 1823, when for that one election the district system was adopted which it is now proposed to revive. In South Carolina the Presidential electors were chosen by the Legislature down to the civil war. The Legislature of every State has unlimited discretion as to the mode of appointment, and there is no legal authority to call it to account. But it would be none the less an audacious and outrageous act of dishonesty for the New York Legislature to do what is asked of it.

Long practice under the constitution is as binding on the sense of honor as the constitution itself. We have a conspicuous illustration in the votes cast by Presidential electors when they assemble as an electoral college. The constitution not only permits, but intends, that they shall exercise an act of choice, but in point of fact they are not free agents at all; they merely register a choice made for them by others previous to their appointment. A Presidential elector who should exercise the individual freedom which the constitution allows him would disgrace himself and be denounced as a political traitor. No law, indeed, could touch him; his treacherous vote would have to be counted, even though it changed the result of the election; there is no law by which his breach of trust could be punished. But he would be hunted out of society and shunned by honorable men for doing a thing which the constitution permits. There is another conspicuous illustration which has ceased to be as telling as it would have been regarded before there was so much talk of electing General Grant a third time. Unquestionably the constitution permits a third election or any number of elections; but no President has ever thought it consistent with his duty to be a candidate after holding the office for two terms. If we proceed in breaking down the old barriers established by long precedent and settled usage we shall soon be on the declivity which slopes by a swift descent from our free institutions down toward imperialism. When our Presidential elections come to be controlled by audacious political chicanery the people will cease to value them and will make no strong resistance to their suppression. We cannot believe that the Legislature of New York will lend itself to put the country on this steep and dangerous declivity.

One of the brightest pages in the history of our great and noble State, one of the most creditable things in the life of one of its illustrious statesmen, is the resistance of John Jay to a project like that which is now broached. It is recorded to his honor and dwell on with eulogy by every biographer and historian who has dealt with that period. The date was 1800, when

the great ex-Chief Justice, ex-Ambassador and ex-President of the old Congress was Governor of the State. The occasion was a proposal by no less a personage than Alexander Hamilton to do a thing of the very kind that is now projected. Our State elections were then held in the spring, and in the spring of 1800 the democrats (then called republicans) elected the Legislature, which insured the Presidential electors for their candidate. The term of the superseded federal Legislature did not expire till July, and Hamilton addressed a strong letter to Governor Jay urging him to call an extra session for the purpose of dividing the State into districts for the choice of Presidential electors and thereby deprive Jefferson of a part of the votes which would all be given to him by the new Legislature. That letter was found among Governor Jay's papers, after his death, with this superscription in his handwriting:—"Proposing a measure for political purposes which it would not become me to adopt." That letter and its indorsement have been often quoted, and never by any historian without warm expressions of praise. There is nothing in the illustrious career of that celebrated man which reflects higher honor upon his character, or to which writers of all parties have been so unanimous in paying homage.

We repeat, we do not believe our republican Legislature will attempt anything so audacious and dishonorable, or that the attempt would succeed if made. We do not believe that any responsible party leader would dare to face the storm of public indignation he would raise by standing up in the Legislature and proposing such a measure. If it should be proposed and fail it would give the democrats a topic of denunciation which would insure them the State. If it should be proposed and enacted it would enable the democrats to carry a large majority of the districts. The only way to make such a trick succeed would be to go the whole length and appoint the electors by the Legislature itself, and thus deprive the people of an opportunity to make their indignation effective. But nothing of the kind will be done or seriously attempted, unless the republican party is willing to be scathed and blasted like a field burnt and blackened by lightning.

Archbishop Lynch on Ireland.

The Archbishop of Toronto, who has just returned from a visit to various parts of Europe, including Ireland, and whose opinion on Irish affairs was thought of sufficient importance to be asked by members of the British Ministry, has made some practical suggestions of considerable value and one theoretical suggestion which is at least curious. Among his practical suggestions is one that it would be a great relief to the Irish tenants to go back to the old system of paying rents in kind. A money rent puts all the risk and all the suffering from bad crops upon the tenant. A money rent is no doubt the better plan where the tenant farmers, like those of England, possess some capital and credit and can worry through bad years without being reduced to beggary. But in Ireland, where so large a portion of the tenants live from hand to mouth and have nothing left to subsist on after paying their rent in a bad year, it works cruel oppression in a time like the present. Rent in kind would no doubt be inconvenient for the landlords, but it would be less trouble for their agents to dispose of a share of the crops than to resort to such means as they are now compelled to adopt for the collection of money rents. The recommendation of a rent in kind is that it divides the loss of hard years between the tenant and landlord, instead of throwing the whole burden of it upon the tenant. In spite of its inconvenience to the landlord nothing could be fairer to both parties, as it makes them equitable sharers both in good and bad harvests. It is the method generally practised in our Southern States with negroes, who own little or no property, and is the only suitable one to be pursued with poor tenants. The landlord shares the risks of the season, taking his third or his fourth of the crop, whether it be much or little, and always leaving something for the tenant to subsist on in the worst of years. But this system is more convenient for the Southern planters, who live on their estates and can store and sell their share of the tenants' crops with their own, than it would be for the absentee landlords of Ireland.

Archbishop Lynch suggests that it would be some relief to Ireland if provisions for that country were shipped directly to Irish ports, instead of being sent to Liverpool and thence to Ireland by sea.

The Archbishop has a theory about the climate of Ireland which tends to damp the ardor of tenants to become owners of the soil. He thinks the Gulf Stream has changed its course, and instead of barely touching the coast of Ireland as formerly it is so bent around in that direction as to alter the atmospheric condition of that country and occasion the perpetual heavy clouds and rains which shut out the sun and disappoint the hopes of the husbandman. If this theory should be verified land in Ireland will be hardly worth possessing, and the greater part of the population will be compelled to emigrate.

Fox, Jones or Cohen?

Bogus reporters have become very plentiful of late, and although it seems a pity not to let their dupes suffer when they are so ready and willing to do so in spite of the many warnings given by the HERALD, still, as some estimable people may yet be in danger of being victimized, we again call attention to the individual—Fox, Jones, Cohen, or whatever his name may be—who has inflicted himself upon many people on the pretence of being a HERALD reporter. Some of his operations are referred to in another column, and the man himself is described to an extent which should make him recognizable when next he attempts his peculiar business, in case the latter fails to stamp him for the fraud that he is.

Captain Hall's Second Voyage—The Jeannette.

Republicans are not wholly ungrateful, though they are often slow in according that recognition to meritorious deeds which is so easily rendered when an autocrat can command instant obedience. Let us, therefore, welcome even this late appearance of the government book which records the second Arctic voyage and land journeys of the late Captain Hall which is noticed elsewhere. Happily this delay in publication has not robbed Captain Hall's memory of the honors due to his sacrifices in the cause of science. On the contrary, it brings his zeal and determination freshly before us at a time when the triumphs and endeavor of Arctic exploration are attracting wide attention and giving rein to much acute speculation upon what of the Polar mystery remains unsolved. Nordenskjöld on his triumphal way homeward through warm southern seas on board the stanch craft which bore him safe through the terrors of the Arctic night upon the frozen ocean represents success only in a more positive degree than Hall, who laid his bones on the shores of Polar Bay, within five hundred miles of the Pole.

Regarding the American expedition upon the Arctic ice and night it is encouraging to observe that the best professional opinion at Washington regards its safety as in nowise threatened by the possibility of the Jeannette being frozen in before attaining the coast of Wrangell Land. Whether in harbor or not Captain De Long is regarded as "master of the situation." With a man in command who inspires our veterans of the Northern seas with confidence in his ability to turn that mastery to the best account the untimely fears of those who draw hasty conclusions of disaster from the mere speculations may well be allayed.

Republican Policy in City Matters.

Unless Governor Cornell's administration has a better defined policy concerning this city than the well known republican expert who unbosoms himself to-day to the readers of the HERALD the adjournment of the Legislature next April or May will leave our affairs worse muddled than its meeting in January will find them. Our reporter's interview with Mr. George Bliss possesses the merit of disclosing the entire trouble of the republican situation. It all relates, Mr. Bliss says, to the distribution of the municipal emoluments among office-seekers and contract hunters. He candidly confesses that the only principle, if it deserves the name of principle, by which republican politicians ever are governed in city matters, is "to help the under dog in the democratic fight," whichever he is for the time being, and snatch some bones in compensation. "When the dogs roll over," says Mr. Bliss, "make a change; just now Tammany is the under dog." In this way the republicans have secured all they now have. But precisely how to help Tammany while the offices of Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works are held by anti-Tammany democrats he does not perceive. "It is a most embarrassing situation," says the candid Mr. Bliss. "The republicans are earnestly seeking party advantage, and there is no constitutional way of getting it." Does it not occur to Mr. Bliss that the easy way for Governor Cornell's administration to escape from this embarrassing situation is to adopt some more respectable principle of legislation than snatching bones out of democratic dog fights and to seek party advantage through the straightforward channel of legislation for the benefit of the taxpayers without reference to partisan divisions?

The New Parks.

New Yorkers who are not too busy to spend an occasional hour in studying the town they live in have of late been noting the magnificent improvements that are progressing on the extreme western edge of the city. Some of them, too, have been shrewd enough to see what the commercial results of Riverside and Morningside parks would be, and have quietly bought up vacant lots in that long neglected neighborhood. The completion of these improvements, one of which was described in the HERALD of yesterday, will have the inevitable effect of permanently making the adjacent property the choicest in the city. Lying between the two new parks near the river and Central Park on the east, this locality will afford to its residents outdoor privileges such as are not enjoyed by the denizens of any other city in the world. Hour after hour may be spent in continuous drives and walks, none of which are a quarter of an hour distant from home, while scenery such as some of our wealthy citizens have gone fifty miles up the river to find will be visible from the doors and windows of numerous business men whose offices can be reached within half an hour; and the best feature of the neighborhood is that it is large enough to hold every one who has the good taste to want to live in it.

The Garrote.

The superior merit of the garrote to hanging, poisoning or shooting criminals, or killing them with chloroform or carbonic acid gas or by electricity, is earnestly urged to-day by Dr. Hamilton, the freshest participant in the capital punishment debate. He indicates a preference for the old-fashioned garrote, by which death was accomplished through simple strangulation, after the fashion of the Oriental bowstring. But experience in Spain and her colonies during the present century rather commends the modern instrument, in which the chief service of the collar, whereby strangulation formerly was effected, is to hold the prisoner's head firmly in place while the spinal marrow is severed with a steel blade propelled against the back of the neck by a screw. Incidentally Dr. Hamilton anticipates the subjoined recommendation of prussic acid by Dr. Luruaris, and condemns it on account of the uncertainty of its effects—the same reason for which Dr. Hammond condemns electricity. He has known a dog to be poisoned with prussic acid and manifest symptoms of death to the satisfaction of

the physician who administered it, but "presently get on his legs and survive for quite a time." If a criminal were to behave so after an inefficient dose administered by a sheriff it certainly would be as hideous a spectacle as a Pennsylvania hanging. Finally, "A Man in Harlem" makes a practical suggestion to-day for the benefit of Mr. Peter Bove in reference to the two murderers in the Tombs whom it probably will become his unpleasant duty to hang soon after his induction into the peculiarly profitable office of Sheriff. If the halter is previously steeped in brine this expert says that the process will avoid "the occurrence of slack" which is a fertile source of cruel accidents.

Dead Men's Shoes.

In the HERALD of yesterday appeared some suggestions by Surrogate Calvin of methods by which property devised by will may be distributed with less delay, more fairness and slighter loss than is the rule at present. Some of the methods alluded to will probably be discussed by the Legislature this winter, when comment upon them will be more timely than at present, but one of them is not likely to be opposed by any one who is not himself a claimant. We refer to the proposed prohibition of allowances to unsuccessful contestants. The desire to step into dead men's shoes, provided the original wearers of these pedal coverings had well filled pocketbooks, is almost as general as that for clean streets or more light in the elevated railway cars, and so long as allowances depend largely upon the good nature of officials who lose nothing by the transaction there will be, as there now is, a large class of lawyers who will discover—for a consideration—plausible excuses for contesting wills. According to the present custom of granting allowances the contestant has nothing to lose, while the counsel has absolute certainty of gain, whereas if the would-be will breakers were compelled, before applying for assistance from the estate, to prove to Surrogate or Court that they have good legal grounds for contest their palms would be compelled to itch in private only, while the shameful family exposures that have been so prominent of late would not exist to disgrace honored names and disgust the public.

Bad Railroad Policy.

Everybody who studies our "Complaint Book" must have observed the increasing frequency and intensity of reasonable protests against petty details of management of the "L" railroads. If the railroad directors were duly sensitive this would not be so. For example, it is many months since complaints began to be made about the dangerous gaps which exist at almost all the east side stations between the cars and the edge of the platform. But no attention has been paid to them, although several severe accidents have occurred from this cause. It is also a long while since attention was first called to the inefficient lighting of the east side cars, but no better or additional lamps have been supplied. The worst of the horse cars actually are much better lighted. These are two specimens of a disregard of reasonable demands of the public which will poorly illustrate by a dozen more. It is very poor policy for the "L" railroad managers to exasperate the public in a multitude of little matters just at a time when popular feeling is agitated again in respect to the ten cent fares by reason of the approach of a session of the Legislature, and when the neglect to push the construction of the Second Avenue "L" line to Harlem needs a more satisfactory explanation than any which has been volunteered.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at Paris on Saturday, December 13, 1879:—  
Adams, Mrs. Coo, and family, New York, No. 50 Rue Nollet.  
Blanche, Charles F., New York, Hôtel de Prince Albert.  
Bernheim, Miss Lillie S., New York, Hôtel Continental.  
Bruff, W. J., New York, Hôtel Continental.  
Couture, A. P., New York, No. 4 Impasse Mazarin.  
Doppel, J. J., New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.  
Gibson, John B., Cincinnati, Grand Hôtel.  
Hofor, E. J., New York, Hôtel de Bellevue.  
Kendall, F. H., New York, Hôtel Chatham.  
Lippincott, J. N., Pennsylvania, Hôtel Binda.  
Lyon, J. N., Pennsylvania, Hôtel Binda.  
Moss, T. B., New York, Hôtel St. Marie.  
Marvel, W. D., and wife, New York, Hôtel Continental.  
McNeill, A., and family, Chicago, Hôtel Continental.  
O'Donnell, J., and wife, Michigan, Hôtel de St. Petersburg.  
Pranshnikoff, Ivan P., New York, No. 20 Rue Ponthieu.  
Richards, D. N., and family, Boston, Hôtel Continental.  
Russak, Frank, New York, Hôtel Binda.  
Schweikert, John B., New York, No. 5 Rue de la Bastille.  
Seligman, De Witt J., New York, Hôtel Continental.  
Stenberg, Morris S., New York, Hôtel Continental.  
Storer, W., and family, New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.  
Stewart, W. Rhineland, and wife, New York, Hôtel Maurice.  
Turner, R. E., Boston, Hôtel Binda.  
Van Doren, Anna M., New York, Hôtel de Prince Albert.  
Wilkins, Gouverneur Morris, New York, Hôtel Domercil.  
Williams, Lloyd D., Baltimore, Hôtel du Palais Royal.  
This country eats one-third of the Turkish opium crop.  
Edmunds and Thurman are as thick as the stripes on a barber's pole.  
Nothing is yet settled about creating Prince Leopold the Duke of Kent.  
Educational news in France there are 37,000,000 inhabitants in France there are 2,613 men between 95 and 100 years of age, and 194 over 100 years of age.  
The uniform of the late Prince Napoleon is stated to have been found at a kraal near Ulundi, the whole front of it having been pierced by assegais.  
In his new piece "Daniel Rochat," Sardou has adopted more than one English turn of expression. He makes one of his characters speak of the devil as the old gentleman, *le vieux gentleman*.  
The statements recently circulated about the Princess Louise are declared by London *Truth* to be unfounded. According to present arrangements the Princess will return to Canada in January by the same steamer that took her over.  
At last the Philadelphia *Ledger* goes into humor. It editorially says:—"We have no king in this country, but we are getting under the domination of a most formidable 'queen'—the count that decides elections without regard to the votes."  
A proposition was made a few months ago by one

of the members of the French Dramatic Authors' Society to give a retiring pension to the most aged members. It turns out, however, that the oldest members are Victor Hugo and Adolphe d'Ennery, two millionaires.

M. Wachtel says that owing to the arms of precision which infantry are now furnished the true function of cavalry is to form a general intelligence department. He says that General Sheridan and Stuart taught valuable lessons in the employment of cavalry.

Said an old farmer of the Jersey highlands to his daughter, fresh from boarding school:—"No, Jane, we haint got no apples, 'n' we don't eat with no forks, 'n' we do shovels in their grub, 'n' we do make, 'n' we get our shoes onto their table; yes, we do all of that; but, Jane, we've got the pork and beans."

The Parisian.—"There is some talk in the grand monde of organizing an exhibition of fans and handkerchiefs in one of the most elegant salons of Paris. The proceeds of this unique exhibition would be devoted to relief of the Murelans sufferers. The exhibition would be contributed to by Mmes. de Rothschild, de Mouchy, de Sagan, de Luyne, de Galliera and by Mme. de Doudeauville, who possesses the fan that the Duchesse de Berri carried at the opera on the night of the assassination of the duke."

FINE ARTS.

IN THE PICTURE GALLERIES.

A good single figure, by Jules Dröten, has lately been received at Avery's. "The Young Girl of Courrières," as it is called, shows a barefooted peasant maiden, of some sixteen years, lying on the grass of an orchard on the edge of a pool and looking dreamily down on some pond lilies. She leans her head on her hand and we think she sees the reflection of herself in the water as well as the just opened water flowers. The pose is strikingly unconventional and rather peculiar, the head being toward us and the body extending up the slight incline. There is a good deal of poetry in the young woman, though her strong head is set on a muscular neck and her proportions and extremities are by no means delicate. The treatment is broad and the color pleasing, though rather too opaque. A fine little study of tone by Bonnat represents a young Italian girl, leaning over a stone fountain, built against a wall, and catching the water as it drops from the spout. The effect of light and the figure are good, and the stone work is very solidly handled. A little sketch of a woman shows a figure coming down a wintry path at twilight.

At Knodler's, among several new pictures lately added to the gallery, will be found Dr. Knight's "The Vintage," from the last Salon. There are figures of young girls, children, and of a young man about to steal a kiss, among the vines in the foreground, a charrette and other workers in the middle distance, and down rolling country to the left and right. The distance is charmingly given, the drawing throughout is skilful and the management of the great detail about the figures is excellent. The figures are in good action and pleasing, but the work lacks vividness and force. The general effect is rather flat, though it is somewhat hard to find fault with the detail. A small sketch of a woman shows a figure coming down a wintry path at twilight.

A landscape of good size and of considerable importance, by A. H. Wyant, has been placed within a few days among the collection at the American Art Gallery. From the foreground we look under the spreading branches of an oak and the slight foliage of a white birch down into the heart of a green rolling country. To the left in the middle distance, are a few poplars, and further down there is a mill. The picture is one of the best and most solidly painted which we have lately seen. It is a landscape of good size and of considerable importance, by A. H. Wyant, has been placed within a few days among the collection at the American Art Gallery. From the foreground we look under the spreading branches of an oak and the slight foliage of a white birch down into the heart of a green rolling country. To the left in the middle distance, are a few poplars, and further down there is a mill. The picture is one of the best and most solidly painted which we have lately seen. It is a landscape of good size and of considerable importance, by A. H. Wyant, has been placed within a few days among the collection at the American Art Gallery.

STUDIO NOTES.

William Morgan is painting "The Jumping Jack"—a mother holding her half naked baby boy on her knee and showing him the toy which is on the table by them. He has started a picture which shows a rather plump young lady, lying back in a large armchair, toy with an hour glass which stands on a table.

HOME NEWS AND NOTES.

The Catalan monthly, *La Llunera*, of this city, has in the December number a clever drawing by Palless of a Catalan peasant interior.

Victor Hugo's "Tollers of the Sea" was the subject at the meeting last Wednesday of the St. Louis Sketch Club.

The next exhibition of the San Francisco Art Society will open in March, 1880.

A number of water color and charcoal studies by Winslow Homer, of this city, have been on exhibition in Chicago, where they were sold on the 9th and 10th inst.

The bust of Emerson, by his fellow townsman, Daniel O. French, will be put into marble in Florence, and is expected to arrive next spring at its destination, the Harvard Memorial Hall.

A joint sale of the works of Messrs. Meeker, Marple and Tracy, which lately took place in St. Louis, brought in over \$10,000.

E. K. Keyser, the talented young Baltimore sculptor, returned to that city from Rome lately, after an absence of two years. He brought over his bronze figure "The Young Hercules" and a marble statue "Psyche," for which he received the Meverer prize in Berlin. He has established his studio in Baltimore and will send the above works to the National Academy Exhibition of 1880.

George C. Brush, a talented young pupil of Gérôme, has returned from Paris and will take a studio in this city.

Frederick E. Church has settled down to his winter work at his studio on the Hudson. He has two important canvases on easels.

The first monthly art exhibition of the Lotos Club will take place on the evening of Saturday, the 20th inst.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A new French museum of monuments historiques will be known as the Musée Viollet-le-Duc, in honor of the late distinguished architect.

Philip H. Delamotte, of King's College, has been appointed to fill the chair of practical fine art lately endowed by the London city guilds. He will begin his labors early next year.

The celebrated Polish artist, Henri Siemiradzki, has presented his important picture, "The Livid Torches of Nero," which was painted in Rome, and attracted much attention there and at the Paris Exposition last year, to the city of Cracow, where it will be exhibited until the project of a national Polish museum is carried out when it will be placed among its collections.

Professor Emil Hünig, of Düsseldorf, has just finished, on a commission from the Emperor of Germany, a large military painting, representing an episode of the autumn maneuvers which took place in the Rhine provinces in 1877. The principal figures are portraits.

The massive fragments of the pedestal upon which the great statue of "Victory," now in the Louvre, formerly stood, have been brought from Sanathrace to Paris. The statue which was discovered in 1863 by the French Consul, M. Champoussier, will now be placed in its original position on the base, which represents the front of a Greek war galley, and has been set up in the inner court of the Louvre known as "Le Splendide."

De Nittis has established a little omnibus studio, in which he is driven around Paris, catching street scenes incidentally to the trot, and halting at will for more careful studies.

Details used to cover his copy books at the lycée with drawings. In his books where the physical lectures were written out he illustrated in a comic manner every experiment.